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of pure geology as well as of its application to the arts and industries.

The sessions of the Congress are called every three or four years, to continue for about one week. At each session, invitations will be received and the meeting place of the next session determined by the Congress. Excursions constitute an important adjunct to the sessions and every possible facility is given to the members to study the geologic structure of the country where they are assembled, and of its mineral resources, at a minimum expense and under the direction of the most competent guides, with guide books specially prepared which serve the double purpose of guiding the excursionists and of presenting a general review of the geology of the country in which the Congress meets.

Standing committees are organized for the purpose of handling questions of general or international interest demanding international collaboration, and the

Congress may award prizes founded for meritorious work within the domain of geologic research.

The organization should be simple and include:

A Committee of Organization, appointed by the host nation, will arrange for that session, its programs and excursions, and its publications.

Officers.—At the first general meeting of the session, the Committee of Organization shall submit nominations for President and Secretary of that session, and the Council shall submit nominations for Vice-President, for elections by duly accredited members.

Council.—The Congress is administered during its sessions by a Council made up of

1. Members of the Committee of Organization for that session.

2. Presidents of Geological Societies.

3. Directors of national and other large geological surveys.

4. Officers elected by the members of the session.

The Council will prepare the order of the day for the meetings.

Standing Committees.—These Committees may be appointed by each Congress to report at the next session, and will be responsible to the Committee of Organization for that next session for the preparation and submission of their reports.

Membership.—Invitations to each session of the Congress are issued by the committees representing the host nation, to recognized geological organizations, universities, and to national gov-

ernments. Membership in the Congress is generally restricted to geologists of national standing.

Tenure of Office.—The Committee of Organization and officers shall hold office until the close of that session, or until the next committee of organization is formed, to which the documents and files of the Congress shall be transferred. Subcommittees of the local committee shall continue to function until the publications of the session are issued or other business concluded.

The President of the Congress shall, however, preside at the opening meeting of the next session of the Congress, resigning the chair when his successor is elected.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

MOLDING SAND RESEARCH

HUNDREDS of thousands of tons of molding and core sands are used annually in the iron, steel and non-ferrous foundries of America. A little of it is re-used; much more might be. Sands are not always correctly selected for specific purposes. Mixing and other treatment can secure improvement. In what ways can foundry practise as to sands be bettered? What economies can be realized, not only in reduced expenditure for sand, but also in less number of lost castings and higher quality of accepted product?

Last spring, the American Foundrymen's Association decided that thorough study of this subject would be profitable and asked the cooperation of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. The Institute referred this request to the Division of Engineering of the National Research Council, of which it is a member. Through joint action with the division a valuable digest of the literature has been made by Professor Robert E. Kennedy, of the University of Illinois, and a large committee of foundrymen, engineers and scientific men has been selected, under the general direction of President W. R. Bean, of the Foundrymen's Association and the chairman of the division.

This committee on molding sand research has just been organized with the following officers and executive committee:

Chairman: R. A. Bull, consulting engineer, Sewickley, Pa.

Secretary: Robert E. Kennedy, assistant secretary of the American Foundrymen's Association, Urbana, Illinois.

W. R. Bean, president of the American Foundrymen's Association, Naugatuck, Conn.

Henry B. Hanley, metallurgist and chemist, New London, Conn.

Jesse L. Jones, metallurgist of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., E. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Professor Henry Ries, Department of Geology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Dr. Bradley Stoughton, consulting engineer, New York City.

Dr. George K. Burgess, chief of the Division of Metallurgy, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

The committee has thirty-five members, representing the many interests in the use of molding sand.

At a meeting of the executive committee on November 26, in the office of Division of Engineering, Engineering Societies Building, New York City, three subcommittees were appointed to deal (1) with the formulation of standard tests for determining the working properties of molding sand, (2) reclamation of molding sands and greater use of old sands and (3) methods of manufacturing synthetic sands. A meeting of the main committee in the Engineering Societies Building, New York, was planned for December 9, to lay out a comprehensive program of research which will include the assigning of the various problems to appropriate laboratories and industrial plants. Some field work will be necessary in connection with these investigations.

The cooperation of men having like interests in Canada and England is assured and invitations have been extended to France and Belgium.

ALFRED D. FLINN

CHAIRMAN OF THE DIVISION OF ENGINEERING,
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

THE BAYARD DOMINICK MARQUESAN EXPEDITION

THE Bayard Dominick Marquesan Expedition for anthropological research has recently returned after fifteen months in Eastern Cen-

tral Polynesia. The members of the expedition were Dr. E. S. Handy, ethnologist, and Mrs. Handy; and Mr. Ralph Linton, archeologist, members of the staff of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History, of Honolulu, T. H. Nine months were devoted to intensive work in the Marquesan Islands. In addition a considerable amount of ethnological and archeological data were obtained in Tahiti.

The ethnological work of the expedition in the Marquesas was approached with the point of view of reconstructing as near an approach as it is now possible to make to a complete and accurate picture of ancient Marquesan culture. In spite of the fact that the population has been reduced to a very low figure as a result of a hundred years of European contact, and that the ancient culture has been subject to the disintegrating influences of missionary teaching and commercial exploitation for eighty years, the results of this survey are reported to be most satisfactory and illuminating with regard to the relationship of the Marquesan culture to the cultures of other Polynesian and extra-Polynesian peoples.

The archeological survey was accomplished with similar success. Its results will be most illuminating to the body of serious students whose attention is turned on the ethnographic problems of the Pacific.

For the physical survey, which rounded out the anthropological investigations as they had originally been planned, a series of two hundred measurements of full-blooded and mixed Marquesans was obtained, accompanied by observations, hair samples and photographs of every individual. Mr. Louis R. Sullivan, of the American Museum of Natural History, is in charge of the compilation and publication of these anthropometric and somatological data. An early presentation of the results of these researches is planned by the Bishop Museum.

It is felt that at last the inhabitants of the Marquesas and their culture have been, so to speak, charted on the scientific map of the world. The work of this expedition represents the first attempt on the part of the scientific